

NASHVILLE TRUE WHIG.

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WE wish to distinctly understand that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Letters on business with this office, to ensure attention, must, in all cases, be directed to R. MCKENNA & CO.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1855.

Mass Meeting at Knoxville.

There will be a Grand Mass Meeting of the American party at Knoxville on the 23d inst. Distinguished speakers will be present, and our friends in Knoxville anticipate a glorious time.

The Abolition of Santa Anna.

Our telegraph dispatches have already announced that Santa Anna has signed his abdication, and fled to Havana. In the meantime, according to the dispatch, a government has been formed, with Gen. CARRERA for President for six months, and with the freedom of the press for one of its acknowledged principles. In addition to this, the news from Ascarico, states that ALVAREZ, with a constantly increasing force, was making his way to the city of Mexico. All this, remarks the New York Courier and Enquirer is indeed another and a round turn also in the ever revolving revolutionary wheel of the fortunes of Mexico. And it is a round turn also in Santa Anna's wheel of fortune, which has not ceased turning in opposite directions for the last thirty years—bringing him now at the top, and then whirling him to the bottom. Although a poor imitation of Louis Napoleon in ability, he rivals the President Emperor in the instability of fortune. He came into public life in the year 1821, when, after having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, but was deposed in 1822. He then raised a republican banner, fought against Iturbide and overthrew him. More changes followed, and he became a leader of the Federalist party. But he was defeated and retired to his estate at Jalapa. In 1828, he again appeared on the scene, once more a Republican, laboring to support Guero as President against Pedraza. In 1830 he wheeled about and espoused the cause of Pedraza, defeated the army sent against him, and Pedraza was President until 1833. At the next election, Santa Anna himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and D'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an insurrection, headed by Lacortez, broke out against him. Having quelled this outbreak, he proclaimed himself Dictator, which caused a number of those who rebelled against such an usurpation of power, to go to Texas and proclaim a new government. A war followed, and Santa Anna ended his dictatorship by being taken prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and the next we hear of him is fighting in 1838, in defense of Vera Cruz against the French. Out of that contest he came minus one leg. Again the wheel turned, and in 1841 he was again made President, governed until 1845, when the wheel of revolution once more whirled him from its top to its bottom, but soon whirled him back; and in 1846, there being war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Anna, with seventeen thousand men, met Gen. Taylor with four thousand at Buena Vista, and was routed after two days' fighting. He was again defeated at Cerro Gordo; and on the 2d of February, 1848, the Mexicans having been totally overcome, a treaty was signed by which, as one of the results of victory, the United States gained the golden land of California. But Santa Anna's troubles and changes were not ended by the evacuation of the American troops from Mexico. Internal revolution again obliged him to abdicate, and he retired to Kingston, Jamaica, and then to Carthage, New Grenada, where he became a man of trade and business. But soon the wheel turned again and brought him back to the Presidential chair of Mexico, which he soon changed into the seat of an Emperor, which in its turn has now sunk under him, and to do what baffles all conjecture to determine.

And conjecture is equally at fault to determine what will be the next change in the affairs of distracted Mexico. Santa Anna has departed, but the elements of confusion are still in full play—Alvarez marching from the South, Revolutionists and American Filibusters leagued together in the North, and all eager for the spoils—what shall be the end?

STATE CONVENTION OF IRISHMEN.—A convention of Irishmen was held in Boston on the 14th ult., in the language of their platform, to take counsel, deliberate and decide upon the speediest and most effectual means of concentrating and directing the energies of their fellow countrymen in a course of action perfectly consistent with their duty and obligations to America, but tending to insure the success of the cause of liberty in their native land.

A series of resolutions and an address were adopted.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. SIDNEY HAY.—This gentleman, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fourth District, New Orleans, died on the 27th, of yellow fever. He had succeeded Rev. Jerome Twichell in that charge eighteen months ago; and has fallen a victim to his fidelity and watchfulness in the discharge of his ministerial duties. He leaves a wife and child to inherit the honor of his self-sacrificing labors.

ANOTHER ACQUISITION TO AMERICANISM.—Gen. JAMES YELL of Arkansas, hitherto a decided Democrat, was recently invited to attend "an old line" Democratic jubilee at Camden. In his reply, declining to accept the invitation, Gen. Yell takes the true ground that the old issues are settled for the present, and then endorses, clearly and emphatically, the American platform.

Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Albany, has just accepted the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Russian Navy, with a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Second Congressional District—Official.

	SHEEP.	CUMINGS.
Campbell,	478	408
Anderson,	694	387
Granger,	1513	609
King,	2351	797
Claborn,	732	728
Overton,	286	1513
Morgan,	193	385
Feistess,	129	607
Scott,	77	304
	6249	5733

Sneed's majority, 516

An Old Kentucky Gentleman.

A correspondent of the Lexington Statesman sends to that paper a sketch of a very remarkable man (Elijah Denney) residing in the southeastern part of Pulaski county. He will be one hundred and eighteen years of age on the 10th of September next, and is active as many a man at forty. He has throughout his long life been an early riser; works on his farm every day, and rides to Mount Vernon and Somerset once a week. He never drank but one cup of coffee in his life, and that was in the year 1848, and has never suffered an hour from sickness in all his life—the only ailment he ever had arising from the bite of a rattlesnake, which was in the year 1779, the period he emigrated to Kentucky. Mr. Denney is a native of Carritt county, North Carolina. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston, was also at the siege of Savannah and in the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Colonels Horrey and Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Colonel Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. In height Mr. Denney is about six feet two inches he is very erect and walks with little difficulty. He would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age; his usual weight is about 150 lbs., and in his best days, as he informed me, he had never weighed over 170 lbs. The old man is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every regular meeting of his church.

WALKER AND KINNEY.—The correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows in reference to these filibusters and Nicaraguan malices:

There appears to be great dissatisfaction among the expedition, and if the steamer United States, with five hundred Kinney men, armed and equipped, does not appear here within the next ten days, there will be a division and scramble for home, the agent of the Transit Company having offered free passage to New York to those who want to leave. Already some eight or ten have the fever, and if this weather continues, I suppose there will be great suffering among them. Mr. Nelson started up on the 18th, on board the steamer Col. Wheeler, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Antioquia, to arrange matters in the Nicaragua Government, and they will soon hear the result of his negotiation, as there is most always an intermediate steamer running to Granada.

I learn from a reliable source that General Guadalupe, in conjunction with Lopez, from Granada, at the head of 3,000 troops, have attacked Honduras and have routed Cabanas at the head of his army at Comayagua. It is said that Cabanas is severely wounded.

At Rivas an express arrived, bringing the news that Col. Walker and effected a successful landing and was going to attack that town on the 18th. Col. Xatruche is at Rivas now, with a reinforcement of two hundred and fifty regulars, and they will give him a warm reception; at any rate, they are better prepared for him than they were on the 28th of June.

The Revolutionists, 300 strong, made a sortie from Leon and attacked Managua, but they were repulsed and severely beaten by the Government forces.

Cholera is on the decline in the southern department, but is ravaging fearfully at Leon and the other side.

Col. Xatruche has been appointed commander over all the forces concentrated between San Juan del Sur and Castillo.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Honolulu papers report a plentiful harvest. Maui wheat is in fine order, and it was thought the native food would rise at prices lower than those of the Boston market. The King had dissolved the Legislature in a rather summary manner, owing to a difficulty between the two houses on the subject of passing a bill of government supply. He justifies the act in a proclamation to the people. The local journals support the claims of Honolulu as a whaling station over those of San Francisco, in opposition to Governor Bigler of California.

Roman Catholic Schools.

The Freeman's Journal (Archbishop Hughes' organ) thus concludes an article on schools—it may be under the impression, that as the American party do not carry every thing, the key day of the Archbishop is to return:

"What a good time coming, boys! What a lovely longer!"

The "good time coming" is when the Roman Catholics can obtain from the school taxes of all our people a certain portion for their own priests, to educate children in their own peculiar way.

The Archbishop's organ says, appealingly, in reply to some Canadian taunt:

"Let the Albany Evening Journal put this potent argument of the Canadians alongside of its returns of the Census, which show the increase of the agricultural population of the State, since the un-English and un-American State 'free school law' went into operation."

"But, this done, we meet our Canadian neighbors with clean hands and with a strong heart. We say to them, 'If we have been the eternal and the deadly enemy of the State, free school law, we tell them again, that the whole State system is foreign and antagonistic to the American political institutions and traditions. It is abhorrent to the national sentiment and spirit. We tell them again, whatever is antagonistic to the national fundamental institutions and spirit of a living country needs only time and circumstances to eradicate. Passion has been stimulated to carry and to sustain the State school law. But passion must cool. Reason and experience will come to the judgment of the question. Our opposition to the State school system, will be seen to have been truly for patriotism, as for religion. It will be a proud day for us, perhaps the proudest of our life—for we shall live to see it."

It may be. Only in 1853, the Archbishop, under the wand of Messrs. Weed and Seward, came very near carrying through the State Legislature a bill, vesting in him all the Roman Catholic Church property in the State. It will be a sad day however for the Americans—that day—when we must raise money to support priests, in the exclusive education of children, in exclusive Roman Catholic schools.

PRESIDENT PIERCE A FARMER.—The Washington Organ has the following, under the head of "rumors":

It is reported that President Pierce has recently bought a farm of 800 to 600 acres, near Colverville, Montgomery county, Maryland—a few miles from Washington, and his future residence. It is also reported, that in the event of his receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856, he will run as a Maryland and not as a New Hampshire candidate.

Catholic Tolerance in Spain.

A beautiful exhibition is now going on in Spain, of the boasted tolerance of the Roman Catholic Church, and the purely spiritual authority of the Pope. The points at issue do not differ essentially from the notable "church property question," raised between the Pope and some Catholic congregations in this country.

The controversy seems to involve mainly the right of the Spanish Government to limit and qualify at discretion, the privilege of the Church to accumulate property in real estate.

In consequence of the action of the Government, applying and enforcing as to the Church the general rule of the Spanish law, that no property can be held in mortmain, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, demanded his passports—got them—and went home in a great rage.

Thereupon the Holy Father, in due exercise of the general supervisory powers he claims to exercise over the Spanish nation, (and every other nation, for that matter, that will put up with it)—issues what is called an ALLOCUTION—("Pronunciamento,")—setting forth the grievances which moved the Papal Representative to this extreme step. And a very melancholy enumeration it is. In the first place, we are told Spain has outraged and violated a stipulation she made, at some not particularly definite period, in time gone by, that the property of the Church should be inviolable. Then, again, he says, various government decrees have been published, by which bishops are interdicted from conferring sacred orders; by which virgins consecrated to God are prohibited from admitting other women into their institutions, and by which lay chaplains and other pious institutions are to be completely secularized. The protests presented against these measures had, he says, been disregarded by the Spanish Government, and some bishops who had opposed them had been forcibly removed from their dioceses. He had, therefore, deemed it necessary to order his Charge d'Affaires to leave Madrid; and moreover, says His Holiness:—

"Raising our voice in your assembly, we complain of all that the lay government has done and is still doing, in Spain, unjustly against the Church. The property of the Church has been usurped, in spite of all Divine and human laws. We, therefore, in virtue of our apostolic authority, censure, abrogate and declare null and void, without force, null and of no effect, for the past and the future, the said laws and decrees."

There are in this country political writers and speakers who would fain make the people believe that the Pope claims to exercise no temporal power or authority outside of his own temporal dominions. Can they explain this "allocation" upon Spanish laws and decrees consistently with such a proposition? Certainly not. It is nothing more nor less than a formal attempt to nullify by his Papal dictum, these "laws and decrees" passed by the Spanish Government for and in the name of the Spanish people. If the United States had been as much Catholic as Spain, the Church property bill of New York would doubtless have been in like manner "ABROGATED" and declared "WITHOUT FORCE AND WITHOUT EFFECT, NULL AND OF NO EFFECT, FOR THE PAST AND FOR THE FUTURE." We earnestly invite the attention of the American public to this plain statement of facts.

We beg the reader's attention also to the dignified and most respectful answer, which the Spanish Government has just made to this Papal Allocution, and copies of which have been sent to all the Catholic powers of Europe. It is denied that Spain has broken any treaty which exists, or may have existed, between the Courts of Madrid and Rome, and proofs in abundance are cited, to show that the Nuncio and the Pope, both, have been straining a point of veracity. It is denied, furthermore, that the Spanish Government has interfered with the faculty to confer holy orders, "Bishops," it says, "may ordain as many priests as may be necessary for public worship, and as public worship can maintain, but they cannot make numbers of idle, useless, miserable clergymen—they cannot, and ought not to be lavish of holy orders beyond what necessity and public convenience require."

Again, it is denied that any treaty has been infringed upon in the Bill ordering the sale of church property. The church, it says,

"May acquire all that is given in donation, or bequeathed to it in public Rentes; it may also acquire all that is bestowed or bequeathed even in private property. But what the church is prohibited from doing is to keep possession of the last description of property, and the prohibition is not merely because it is the church that possesses it, but because the church is a mortmain, and the principle is established and promulgated that no real property can be held in mortmain in the Spanish territory."

The memorandum defends at some length this principle, and shows that the church is not, and ought not to be made, an exception to the general rule on this head. It terminates thus:

"The Government cannot conclude without expressing its deep regret that a country so sincerely Catholic should be engaged with the Holy See in a struggle in which, even granting all that is pretended, the only question is one of material and mundane interests."

"Material and mundane interests!" There lies the rub! The church wants power, and money—the means of sustaining power. And as land is usually the most secure investment of money interests, she desires to accumulate as much landed estate as possible. "The question in Spain," says the New York Express, from which we collate most of these facts, "is, in plain terms, just what it was here—one of filthy lucre—worldly interests—one on which the followers of the poor fishermen of Galilee, and of Him, their Master, who had not where to lay his head, ought never to have anything whatsoever, for Christianity's sake, to do. Christ's kingdom is not of this world; but these modern, so-called followers of Christ, are all for this world, and but little else. The whole christian world, however, these movements in America and elsewhere demonstrate, are to bring the temporalities of the church back to the primitive standard of the Apostles. May Heaven hasten the day."

So much for the worse than empty boast of Roman Catholic tolerance, and the pretence that the Pope seeks to exercise no other than spiritual power or authority in the affairs of foreign Governments.

THE AMERICANS OF CAROLINA had a rally on the evening of the 21st inst., in Huntington. "Sam's" sons and daughters were there. L. Leach, Esq., of Camden; B. S. Allen, Esq., of Huntington; and Harvey Brown, Esq., of this place, addressed the meeting. Every man, woman and child—the Americans of old Carolina are true to their country—the ball is rolling. Alas, for the poor anti-American, the native born foreigners.—West Tennessee Whig, 31st Aug.

From the Philadelphia North American of Aug. 30.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Upwards of Twenty Persons Killed, and over Forty Wounded.

There occurred yesterday another scene of Railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mile above Burlington, (N. J.) when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to back on to a siding to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindmost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. The collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging it after the engine car, which was then struck by the train. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more and more wreck we never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was cut in twain. The major party of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The carnage was so great, that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed, and about forty wounded most shockingly—some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities. The bodies were buried in the town hall of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case. The bodies were buried in the town hall of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case.

Four of the cars were smashed to pieces. In some cases the passengers were killed or seriously injured. The train was running on a single track, and the driver was not aware of the approaching train from New York.

The same paper has a long list of the killed and wounded, amounting altogether to about 75. The following is

Dr. Ryann's Statement.

I was driving to Burlington, N. J., on purpose of crossing to Bristol, but went through Florence to visit some patients in that place. I was turning from the river road into the Bordentown road, by a side road, which crosses the railroad at the place where the accident occurred. I heard no whistle, no signal, and I saw no train passing—only on looking back up and down the railroad saw no train.

I drove on the railroad, but on arriving close to the railroad I heard a rustling noise of cars moving. I immediately reined up, but the motion was so rapid that the horses could not stop. The train was positively moving at the rate of ten miles an hour. I was driving at about ten miles an hour. The cars struck and killed the horses, broke and upset the carriage containing my wife, and the other passengers were crushed to death between the horses. One man had his scalp taken off, another his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken, and were facerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

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A CARD.

LEXINGTON, Tennessee, August 18, 1855.

To the Senators elect of Tennessee:

How, then, I have developed myself of the wisdom of the public press to inform you that I am a candidate before your Honorable body for your next session, and trust to do you by your name in consideration of the many others who may aspire to that position. In thus publicly announcing myself, I deem that I have acted rightly, and although it is somewhat deviating from the usual course of candidates for that office, who generally speak, impudently Senators with letters to tell to read, and not wishing to annoy you in that manner, I shall content myself with this card, trusting on my meeting at Nashville, and a further acquaintance in October, where we will have the opportunity of interchanging sentiments. I will close by only saying if elected I will discharge my duty to the best of my ability, and to the comfort and convenience of your body throughout the session.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY.

Greene's Pure White Wheat.

Mr. Editor: I expect to visit your State about the 20th of September next for the purpose of engaging to the good Farmer an article of Wheat which is very superior in its character. I have seen your Wheat at four different places, and in every instance a premium has been awarded. All good judges of fine Wheat on sight readily acknowledge its superiority. On my visit to Nashville, and other places, I will bring with me a fair sample which can be seen by any who may desire. I shall also exhibit handbills giving a more full and satisfactory account, with the signatures of gentlemen who have raised the Wheat and manufactured it into flour. Its weight at two different times is 65 lbs. each per bushel. This wheat is of the very earliest kind. Any one desiring to obtain the Wheat for seed will address the publisher of this card, or the writer, at the residence of the writer, in the city of Nashville, Tennessee. The Wheat will be put up in sacks from half bushel to one quantity desired, marked on it the name of the purchaser and place of delivery, at five dollars per bushel. It is expected the cash to accompany all orders.

P. H. GREENE,
agent—Hillsdale La Grange, Tennessee Co., Georgia.

DIED.—In this city on Monday morning the 3d inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. J. O. KIRKMAN.

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE will commence on the 15th of September next, being the first day of the month, at the MASONIC HALL, in the city of Nashville. The Officers of the Grand Lodge, and the representatives of the Subordinate Lodges, are required to be present in their attendance.

The Grand Secretary will attend at the Masonic Hall at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the Saturday preceding, for the purpose of the Grand Lodge, and the representatives of the Subordinate Lodges, are required to be present in their attendance.

Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee, 15th Sept., 1855.

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THE next ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, will convene at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 15th of September next, being the first day of the month, at which time and place the Officers of the Grand Lodge, and the representatives of the Subordinate Lodges, are required to be present in their attendance.

Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee, 15th Sept., 1855.

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

THE next ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE